



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28TH, 1896.

NUMBER 31

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Concoição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plaza incluída, rua de Brincinde) to this hotel, and Silvestre.
This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

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DU
TRAVAIL ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL.

Empreza Estivadora

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 350,000 cars.

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

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thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal
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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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Reserve fund .. . £ 500,000 "

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Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,117,500

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. . £1,328,751 "

Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751 "

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DEPOT:

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc. Sole representatives in Brazil,

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For 20 years Manager of the Lidgeway Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited.

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Galeria Gonçalves

Large assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses, engravings, oleographs, aquarels, oil paintings, chromos, and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.

Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings, painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also painter's colors in tubes for gouaches and aquarels, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.

Sales at lowest prices.

Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.

208, RUA DO CATETE,

opposite Rua Pinheiro

Telephone No. 5269.

N.1.—Special deposit of the famous Vouga chromos.

WANTED.

A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London sailing August 12th as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references.

Address: Rev. LUCIEN LEE KINSOLYING,

Caixa 47.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.

Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa. Office: 96, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 4, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOSELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNNISON, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

ARFUM, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Hareff, Faencm de Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MAACICCA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OOLA, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TOLLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Iowa, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate General. Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua

Theophilus Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on and after 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

187, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 173 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eitenhoer, German Physician. Office: 98, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LUSBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilus Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The counting of the electoral vote for President in Chili took place on the 25th inst.

—A Santiago telegram published this morning confirms the report that the electoral count gives the election to Errazuriz.

—A telegram from Santiago of Saturday's date states that the result of the presidential election could not be made known before Monday [yesterday]. It was added, however, that the count would show 143 electoral votes for Errazuriz, and 139 for Reyes.

—Congress has passed a bill to empower the President of the republic to raise a 5 per cent. loan for £4,000,000. A small portion only, if any, of this loan will find its way to this country. One-half of the amount will go to repay Rothchild's advance, and the payments on accounts of vessels and war material and service of loans will make a big hole in the remainder.—Chilian Times.

—A Park telegram of the 25th announces the arrival there of Col. Ricardo Seminario, the revolutionary governor of the Peruvian department of Loreto. He says he has surrendered the government to the municipal authorities of Iquitos, and that he has brought with him the revenues of the department to deliver to the competent Peruvian authority, together with documents relative to his expenditures.

—An arrangement has been entered into by some of the companies whose steamers navigate the Straits, that on nearing English Narrows a gun shall be fired on a whistle blown, and that vessels bound north on finding that one is coming in the contrary direction shall wait until the latter has passed through the Narrows. It is to be hoped that this rule may become general for the navigation of this difficult part of the Straits.—Chilian Times, June 27th.

—The export trade, the railway traffic, and the customs revenue in the first quarter of the current year show a very satisfactory improvement, and there are indications that in the transition from a paper to metallic currency the corner has been turned. The legation in Paris has been sufficiently to meet all charges upon it until November next; whilst the government will not require to purchase any bills during all the remainder of the current year. Therefore, taking all things together the prospect is decidedly encouraging.—Chilian Times, June 24.

—In view of the minute provisions of the electoral law in Chili to guard against fraud and intimidation, there certainly ought to be no controversy over results. The law provides that an election board shall be at the voting place at 9 a. m., shall consist of not less than three members, and shall sit for nine consecutive hours. The names of registered voters are called alphabetically, the voter first signs his name in a special book and the signature is compared with the registry, he then receives an envelope, if the signature is correct, which is signed by the president and secretary of the board, goes into a box where regulation tickets are deposited, places the vote in the envelope and seals it, and then returns to deposit it in the ballot box. No one is allowed in the room but the voters and the representatives of the candidates. The list is called over and over again to give late comers the opportunity of voting. In counting all unsigned envelopes are rejected. If two tickets are found exactly alike, one is counted and the other thrown away. If two or more dissimilar tickets are enclosed, all are rejected. And yet all Chili is echoing to charges of fraud in the last elections.

—On the 13th instant there put in here the 4-masted British ship Latham proceeding from Swansea to San Francisco, for the purpose of obtaining water and also of landing the crew (30 in number) of the 4-masted steel bark Gowanbank, which was lost off Cape Horn. The Gowanbank left Barry on the 20th of January with a cargo of coals for Iquique. Off the Horn she encountered a gale, which smashed all the boats, bent the masts, and carried away everything on deck. She was making much water and the crew had considered themselves lost when the Latham came in sight. To their signals of distress the captain of this vessel sent boats and all the crew were taken off the sinking vessel. After being transferred to the Latham one of the crew (a German) died from the effects of being washed about the scuppers of the Gowanbank. She was a bark of 2,288 tons register, built in 1891 by Messrs. Russell & Co., of Port Glasgow, and was owned by Messrs. A. Weir & Co., of Glasgow, and composed one of the well-known "Bank" line.—Chilian Times, June 34.

—The estimates for 1897 have just been submitted to Congress. The revenue for the year is estimated at 79,450,000 dollars, which amount added to the anticipated surplus of the current year will make a total of \$2,150,000 dollars, with which to meet an estimated expenditure of 79,155,970 dollars as under:—

Interior	\$8,905,712.56
Foreign affairs, worship and colonization	2,442,306.03
Justice and public instruction	9,348,000.00
Finance	18,935,083.30
War	11,864,456.00
Marine	8,546,982.97
Industry and public works	20,013,339.97
Total	\$79,155,970.83
The estimated revenue for 1897 is 79,450,000	
dols., as under:—	
Import duties	\$22,500,000
Export do. on 11,040,000 met.	
qils. of nitrate	38,600,000
Export do. on iodine, storage and wharfage dues, confiscations and fines	250,000
Railways	14,000,000
Postoffice and telegraphs	1,000,000
Stamps	550,000
Rentals and redemption of Censos	400,000
Sales of public properties	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	400,000
Total	\$79,450,000

—Chilian Times.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granel Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Direktion Getteltschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin,
 Norddeutsche Bank in (and corres-
 pondents.
 Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Neillac & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
 pondents.
 and any other countries
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Boettger-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1892.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000

Idem paid up..... " 800,000

Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTAVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON,

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS.

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STATE OF PARÁ.*

Easy and convenient channels of communication are afforded by numerous rivers, chief of which are the Amazon and the Pará with their tributaries, navigable by steam for incalculable distances from the capital, Belem, to the interior of the state, and to the neighbouring states of Amazonas, Matto Grosso, and Goyaz, as well as to the adjacent republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

These natural advantages point to Belem, the port of the state, as destined to become the emporium of the trade of north Brazil.

POPULATION.

The actual number of inhabitants may be calculated at 700,000. Belem, the

* Taken from a Report on the "Productions, Commerce and Finances of the States of Amazonas and Pará," compiled by Mr. Rhind for the British legation at this capital.

capital, has now a population of over 100,000, with 2,359 industrial and commercial establishments contributing to the state a revenue of 400,000 milreis (at 9d. per milreis equals 15,000*l.*) exclusive of municipal taxes.

In appreciating this revenue it is necessary to bear in mind that neither manufactures nor mills are taxed. Scattered in the interior are perhaps some 6,000 commercial concerns.

COMMERCE.

The export trade of Manaus, capital of the adjacent state of Amazonas, was formerly carried on through Belem, but, for the last 10 years, Manaus has had direct trade with Europe and the United States. The annexed tables show, however, that the shipping, import, and export trades of Belem continue to increase steadily, notwithstanding the loss of this formerly very considerable auxiliary.

According to particulars given in table A, 433 vessels, representing 493,400 tons register, entered the port of Belem during the year 1894.

The value of imports during 1892, as stated in table B, amounted to 20,390,480 milreis (at 1*s.* 1*d.* per milreis equals 1,104*l.* 48*s.* 4*d.*) while exports of commodities essentially of Pará origin, as seen from table C, amounted in 1893 to 40,780,319*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* (at 1*s.* per milreis equals 2,039,016*l.*).

It is to be noted that, in this return, the value of goods carried in transit from the neighbouring republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela is not included.

In 1853 the goods so carried were valued at 2,560 milreis (about 250*l.*), whereas, at the present time, their value exceeds 5,000,000 milreis (about 221,500*l.*), and it must be borne in mind that similar trade, carried on independently through Manaus, is steadily and rapidly increasing at the same time. This transit trade consists mainly of indiarubber.

In schedule E are tabulated the values of total exports from Belem to Europe and the United States since 1885; in 1894 they amounted to 75,134,924*l.* 88*s.* (at exchange of 1*o.*d. per milreis equals 3,130,620*l.*).

INDUSTRIES.

The principal manufactures of Pará seem to be soap and candles, biscuits, ropes, paper, bricks and tiles.

The natural products are rice, cocoa, coffee, mandioca, aromatic and edible beans, Brazil-nuts, maize, tobacco, honey, woods, sarsaparilla, and vegetable ivory; while from the vegetation are extracted indiarubber, oils and pitch.

Cattle is raised in considerable quantity, as well as pigs and horses, sheep and poultry. The extensive pasture lands should encourage the development of cattle breeding. The supply of meat to the capital and other markets is very inadequate, and prices astonishingly high. Fish is abundant, and isinglass, as well as deer and cattle hides, forms part of the exports.

The total value of the products of the state may be estimated at more than 80,000,000 milreis (about 3,400,000*l.*).

Indiarubber represents two-thirds of the total value of the exported productions of the state. During 1894-95 the quantity of Pará rubber exported was 8,209,385 kilos, the declared value being 37,447,373*l.* 67*s.* 0*d.* (exchange 1*o.*d. equals 1,560,300*l.*). Shipments are, however, made on such a system that it is somewhat difficult to ascertain quite distinctly what part of the rubber exported is absolutely of Pará origin and how much comes from the neighbouring states and republics. A more reliable computation of the quantity exported is arrived at by amalgamating the returns of the entire rubber district. In this way it is found that in 1895 the total quantity exported was 20,769,581 kilos, of which 9,518,171 kilos, was shipped to Europe, and 11,251,410 kilos, to the United States. The stock in first hands and in the possession of the exporters on December 31, 1895, was 687,000 kilos.

The natural conditions of Pará are most favourable to the production of cocoa. It can be cultivated in all parts of the state, but it is especially abundant on the banks of the rivers Amazon and Tocantins. Its cultivation presents no difficulties, but it requires to be carefully tended. The plant begins to yield 3 years after plantation, and continues to bear fruit for 50 to 60 years,

it being necessary merely to keep it clear of weeds and other vegetation. Two crops a year are gathered, that collected from May to July being the more abundant. In 1894, 2,594,714 kilos. of this article, raised in Pará, were exported, of a declared value of 2,948,618 milreis (at 1*o.*d. per milreis equals 122,860*l.*), while the total quantity shipped from Belem, including that received from other places, was 3,553,000 kilos, the average price being 15140 reis per kilo, (about 11*½*d. per kilo.).

The Pará cocoa is preferred to all other kinds by the French chocolate manufacturers, to whom the entire production is shipped, with the exception of some small parcels consigned to Hamburg and New York. The French market consumes about 6,000,000 kilos, of which Pará is, at present, able to supply only about 3,050,000 kilos. Pará cocoa is more appreciated than any other at equal prices; the skin is lighter, it is less subject to break, and the paste absorbs more readily the perfumes with which it is customary to impregnate the chocolate.

With the view of stimulating and encouraging the increase of plantations and improvement in the preparation of cocoa the Government has reduced the export duty from 10 to 4 per cent, conceding also valuable premiums to the new planters. The lands granted to colonists in different parts of the state are all suitable for the cultivation and preparation of this valuable production, which offers a most remunerative return on the capital and labour employed. As already remarked, the plant appears to require considerable care and attention, being sensitive to the influences of temperature, and the harvests are much affected by the great river floods. The reduction in the rate of export duty has stimulated its cultivation, but there is an insufficiency of labour. The trade could be greatly increased by improvement of the plantations already in existence, and probably fresh planting with Venezuela and Trinidad seed, in dry land properly prepared, in places which are not exposed to the disastrous floods, would give successful results.

Brazil-nuts are exceedingly abundant in the forests of Pará and Amazonas, where all who like may go and gather them. In the interior of the woods are nut districts, to which no one has yet penetrated, the harvests being derived almost entirely from trees met with on the banks of the rivers. Formerly the nuts were exported in the pod, each containing eight to ten, but now they are shipped loose.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCK.

No other state in Brazil, except Amazonas, is capable of yielding more varied and abundant productions than Pará. Two essential elements, however, are wanting—labour and capital.

The ease with which rubber is obtained and disposed of secures for it an almost exclusive interest and attention, to the sacrifice of other articles which require greater care, and in connection with which the results are less certain. This has caused neglect of many valuable productions, formerly raised in quantities sufficient not only for the consumption of the state, but leaving a certain margin for export.

The quantity of cotton exported annually, from 1836 to 1852, averaged 76,870 kilos, against 39,180 kilos, from 1853 to 1862.

Pará now imports all the rice consumed in the state. Formerly sufficient was raised for the supply of both Pará and Amazonas, and also to admit of considerable quantities being exported. From 1836 to 1852 the shipments averaged annually 2,532,430 kilos, and from 1853 to 1860, 2,130,990 kilos. Abundant crops can be obtained from the flat grounds along the river banks, but that cultivated in the fields skirting the Bragança and Acará railway is superior in quality to any other.

The cultivation of sugar-cane in Pará is very lucrative and promising. The soil is so eminently adapted to its growth that when once properly planted it can be cut uninterruptedly for 30 years without showing any appreciable deterioration in saccharine properties. A considerable quantity of coarse sugar used to be exported. The annual average from 1836 to 1852 was 206,298 kilos., and from 1852 to 1862, 157,545 kilos. It has been calculated that two industrious men can cultivate 2 hectares (4 acres 3 roods 30 perches) of sugar-cane, which, after 15 months, will yield 200,000 kilos. of sugar.

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SPANISH OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

Under a special authorization from Captain General Weyler, writes the Cuban correspondent of *The Times*, I have just visited and carefully examined the Spanish intrenched line running across the island from the town of Mariel to Majana.

The southern section extends from Artemisa, the headquarters, which is connected by the Western railway with Havana, to Majana, on the south coast. The defenses consist of a continuous line of small block-houses, about 120 yards apart, connected by rifle pits and trenches, and protected in front by barbed wire fencing and at intervals by wire entanglements. The block-houses are made, some of loose stone piled up with earth on the outside faces, others of two-inch wooden planking; the rear of the line is defended by breastworks of loose stone and earth, with occasional block-houses as rallying points and to give shelter to the troops.

The total distance from Artemisa to Majana is about four miles. At the southernmost point, as it approaches the sea, the line splits into three, and runs so for half a mile, the object being to avoid any chance of surprise. At four points of the line are camps, with strong garrisons, acting as supports to the men in the trenches and block-houses, and, in addition, field artillery is posted at intervals.

The central section of the line extends northward from Artemisa to Guanajay, a distance of twelve miles. Here the defenses consist of loose stone breastworks, rifle pits in rear, and barbed-wire fencing and wire entanglements in front. At intervals are blockhouses and artillery and machine guns, the encampments for the support being from a mile to a mile and a half apart. The rear of this central section is protected by breastworks of loose stone, earth, and palm logs. From Majana to Guanajay the ground is level and fairly open, offering a clear field of fire. In the vicinity of Majana the very low-lying land is of a swampy nature, and will be almost impassable in the wet season.

The northern section extends from Guanajay to Mariel. This is six miles long, and runs through broken country of such a nature as to prevent the construction of a continuous line of trenches and block-houses. All the commanding heights have been fortified, and the main road is occupied by infantry pickets, while trenches and breastworks have been constructed at all points on the road where attack is thought likely. At various intervals are stationed supports, and strong bodies of troops are billeted in Guanajay and Mariel. In all, the division holding this line of twenty-two miles numbers 20,000 men of all arms. Most of the work has been done by the soldiers, and fatigue parties were at work from Mariel to Majana at the time of my visit.

I had an opportunity of inspecting the rations, and found them of excellent quality, the men receiving their daily allowance of fresh meat and bread, rice, beans, salt, coffee, and double rations of rum. There was very little sickness, and both officers and men seemed cheery and satisfied, in spite of the fact that they stand to their arms every night, resting only in the daytime. How matters will be when the rains set in I cannot say, but a large amount of sickness must necessarily occur, while in the low-lying parts of the line near Mariel and Majana the mortality will surely be great.

The intrenched line is undoubtedly of great strength, and the Spanish officers feel confident that the rebels under Maceo will not be able to force a passage. Without the aid of artillery it will unquestionably be a difficult undertaking for the insurgents, but certain weak points exist, especially in the central and northern sections, and here the attack will probably be made. Then, again, the rebels have no lines of communication to keep open, and have merely themselves and their horses to pass. On a dark and wet night a successful dash may be made, but any such attempt must entail heavy losses and severe fighting. If the attempt is successful, it will be the most severe blow the Spanish arms have yet received in Cuba.

The Cubans say that Maceo and his men will not attempt to cross the trenches, but have planned to remain in the province of Pinar del Rio, trusting to the climate to play havoc with the Spaniards. On the other hand, some 15,000 troops, under Gens. Inclan, Bernal, and other comman-

ders, have been recently dispatched into Pinar del Rio with orders to attack the rebels at all available points and force them to attempt to pass the intrenched line.

An incident serves to show how close the insurgents venture to the Spanish lines. I paid a visit to a very senior officer one evening in Artemisa and found him sitting in complete darkness. He explained that only a few nights previously he was seated reading when three bullets flew past his head. Since then he had deemed it wiser not to make himself so prominent a target for rebel rifles, and now only lighted his lamps when his windows were closed and shuttered. Every night shots are fired at some portion of the line, and only a few days ago the chief of the staff was shot at while riding down the road from Artemisa to Majana, the ball missing this officer's head by a few inches.

From the eastern provinces come the usual reports of skirmishes between the troops and rebels, while destruction of property goes on apace. It is the same story as from the first commencement of the rebellion, and no daylight is yet ahead. I held many long conversations with several senior officers on the subject of the present troubles, and not one of these understood the damage done to Spanish prestige through the fact that the authorities are no longer able to afford protection to life and property. Within sight of the Spanish intrenchments the work of destruction by the rebels continues unchecked. The smoke from the burning cane-fields and plantation buildings is seen every day within a few miles of Havana.

That Spain has lost control of the country districts is patent to any unprejudiced person; that she is acting on the defensive is clearly shown by the expenditure of enormous sums of money in the construction of the line of intrenchments and fortifications across the island. The object of this is officially stated to be to prevent the reunion of the rebel forces under Maceo with those under Gomez and other leaders; the real reason is to defend the province of Havana from invasion by Maceo. I do not wish in any way to disparage the work done in making such defensive preparations, but the fact that Spain is forced to defend herself by such means is a sign of weakness too significant to be ignored.

It is useless to lay the blame for the present unfortunate situation in Cuba on those who were in a position of authority when the revolutionary movement first broke out. There is a strong disposition among the Spaniards to do so. No doubt many mistakes were made in the conduct of affairs during the past year, and in consequence of such mistakes Spain is now called upon to face a far more serious problem than would otherwise be the case.

The present (May 9) position of the military operations is this. The Spaniards, to the number of 50,000, are holding the intrenched line across the island from Mariel to Majana, guarding the lines of communication from Havana to this line, operating in flying columns to the immediate east of the line, and in strong columns and detachments in the province of Pinar del Rio. This force of 50,000 men is held in its present position by the presence of Antonio Maceo and some 11,000 rebels scattered over the mountain ranges in the north of Pinar del Rio and in small groups in other sections of the province. The remainder of the Spanish army is employed in garrisoning the principal towns and fortified places, guarding lines of communication, such as railways and roads, and in columns marched through the country with the object of keeping the rebels on the move.

The insurgents in the central districts of the island are now concentrating in large numbers under the leadership of Maximo Gomez, Calixto Garcia, Collazo, and other well-known leaders. These concentrated rebel forces are slowly moving westward toward the province of Matanzas. In the eastern province of Santiago, the rebels, under José Maceo, continue in possession of the greater part of the country. Bands of rebels all over the country continue their work of destruction, burning cane-fields and houses, and destroying every class of property, and in every possible way hastening on the ruin of Cuba.

The true reason of the success hitherto attending the operations of the rebel leaders lies in the faulty knowledge of military tactics on the part of the Spanish generals.

The Spaniards say that they would make short work of the rebels if the latter would meet them in fair fight. I have not the slightest doubt that the Spaniards would be victorious if the rebellion were an affair of pitched battles. But the rebels know their weakness and avoid fighting on every possible occasion.

Now the duty of the Spanish commander in chief is clearly to force the rebels into such positions as to compel a general action. In no case has this been done. Nor is there the slightest excuse for this failure on the part of the Spanish generalship. Take, for instance, the division of the rebel army under Maceo, in Pinar del Rio. The province is a small one, some 200 miles in length and 50 miles in width at the widest part. The Spanish intrenchments completely cut it off from the remainder of the island. Gen. Weyler has an available force of 60,000 men in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas; for this large force there are unlimited supplies of all kinds. Maceo has only some 11,000 men, scanty ammunition, and inferior armament. Yet the Spanish commander has not been able to drive the rebels into such a position that they must either fight or surrender.

Columns are sent out and march about the country, now and then having a skirmish with the enemy; but never has any properly concerted movement been attempted. Under existing arrangements, Gen. Weyler employs 175,000 men to guard towns, military posts, and intrenchments, and protect lines of communication. These lines of communication are now constantly being interrupted, and to make them absolutely secure Spain needs another 50,000 men if the present system of distribution is adhered to.

But the present system most decidedly should be discarded, and a knowledge of modern tactics and strategy very soon would show that much greater results could be achieved and very many fewer men employed. To sit down and wait for an enemy to attack when you are numerically stronger in a ratio of 5 to 1 is obviously weak policy; it is much more than weak when that enemy is destroying the whole country and your inaction allows the destruction to take place.

To devote all energy to purely defensive measures, such as the intrenchments from Mariel to Majana, at a time when the country is being laid waste, is little short of madness; to allow the destruction to continue after all such defensive measures are completed and make no determined effort to defeat the enemy may almost be classified as absolute failure to understand and cope with the situation.

Remember that Spain has in the field 175,000 men and unlimited supplies of all kinds; the rebels have some 40,000 fighting men, badly armed and scantily munitioned. There is only one explanation of the present state of affairs. Blunder after blunder has been made from a military point of view since this rebellion first broke out, and these same blunders are being repeated to-day at every turn. There is no more any plan of campaign now than there was last year—at least, if there be one, no evidence of it is visible in the movements of the army. A few more mistakes and Spain's position in Cuba will be untenable.

COFFEE IN CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., 26th June, 1896.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux,

Being at present on a visit to Canada I have been surprised at the small consumption of coffee. In your issue of 26th ult. you publish the enclosed paragraph, giving the statistics of the importation of tea, coffee and sugar for the past year, by this colony, and I think, if you compare the figures of the first two articles, the reason becomes apparent, and might with advantage be brought before the notice of the authorities in Brazil, who are at present so anxious, by various propaganda, to encourage and create markets for their ever increasing production of the bean.

Your figures give an importation of tea of 20,415,733 lbs. paying a duty of \$6,132, against 2,433,470 lbs. of coffee, the duty on which amounted to \$7,464; or a duty on the Brazilian product of .367 per lb. against only .0297 per lb. on the tea, and say a relative consumption per head of the population of this colony, which exceeds

5,500,000 of 4,122 lbs. tea against 0.4867 lbs. coffee.

We all know that more coffee is required than tea in the making; the relative prices for medium qualities of the two articles in this city are at present 43¢ per lb. for coffee and 60¢ per lb. for tea, and it remains to be proved whether, with some equity in the duty, the Brazilian product could not be introduced into this country at such a figure as to get a fair trial, when its recognized superior sustaining properties would undoubtedly cause it to hold its own and we would have gained a new outlet for the bean.

Some years ago, if I recollect correctly, a line of steamers was, or was to be, started from Montreal to Rio, and Mr. Wm. D. Bentley was appointed Brazilian representative in this country; the importation of coffee did not increase to any appreciable extent and there is now no line, but I do not recollect that this question of the duty was brought to the attention of the Brazilian authorities, and would ask you, through your widely circulated medium, to draw their attention to this matter with a view to having the duty modified and so assist in developing a new market for the principal product of the country where we have both resided for so long.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. E. GILLESPIE.

A WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT.

The pulsations of a human heart were watched by scores of trained eyes yesterday in Exhibition Hall at the Mechanics' Building, where were gathered physicians from all parts of the state. Standing between a Crookes tube and a large box, in which the observer shut himself out from the sunlight, was a boy dressed of coal and vest. To the youngster it was something of a "circus," but to the physicians, who, one after another, took their place in the box, it was an exemplification of an end-of-the-century achievement of science. For the X-rays laid open to the human eye the interior of the boy's chest, and there, pumping steadily away, was to be seen his heart, every throb of which could be discerned so clearly that any irregularity might easily have been detected. So simple is the apparatus required, and so startling the results, that the physicians became enthusiastic over what they termed the opening of a new era in medicine and surgery.—*Boston Globe*, June 10.

From The National Review.

FATHER MATHEW'S MISSION.

The accounts of Father Mathew's mission from 1838 to 1842 read like a fable. He made testimonials as the great powers make soldiers, by the million, only much faster; and if there had been any staying power in the business, the liquor question would have been settled out of hand. Wherever he went, a veritable fury of sacrifice appeared to have seized the people of Ireland, though the estimated number of converts must be discounted by the equal fury of exaggeration which seized the chroniclers of his progress. Thus, in 1839, he is said to have administered 30,000 pledges in one day at Clonmel, and from 100,000 to 150,000 in two days at Limerick. Unless pledges were taken by acclamation it would be physically impossible to administer one-quarter the number stated.

In 1840 he is said to have added 748,000 to the ranks, or an average of over 2,000 per diem for every day in the year, and by 1841 the number of total abstemious in Ireland was reckoned at 4,647,000, considerably more than the entire adult population. Any one may believe it who likes; but whatever the exact truth may be, it is certain that this homely village priest did, for a time, meet with a success beside which the united efforts of all the other advocates of temperance, before and after him, fade into insignificance. In three years he actually reduced the consumption of spirits in Ireland from 16,875,000 gallons to 5,290,000 galls, and practically abolished drunkenness. An elderly lady described to me the other day how she traveled through Ireland about that time without seeing a single drunken man, and how striking was the contrast between the perfect sobriety of Cork and the rolling intoxication of Bristol, which met her eyes on landing.

Father Mathew's statue stands to-day in Patrick Street, but his face is happily turned toward the bridge, so that he cannot see the numerous liquor shops which now adorn that noble thoroughfare. His mission was a flash in the pan, a sudden burst of Celtic zeal, which burned too fiercely to last, and already the reaction set in when his back was turned in 1843.

UTILIZING A FRIENDLY BACILLUS.

During the last few years public attention has been directed by the development of bacteriological science to those minute organisms (called bacteria) which cause disease rather than to those of the same class which are beneficial in their action. The number of the disease-producing bacteria is comparatively small, the list including the characteristic germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, and certain other infectious maladies. On the other hand, the number of harmless or beneficial bacteria or similar organisms is large. It was to be expected that attempts to defend mankind against the harmful activity of the disease producers would draw attention to them rather than to the friendly organisms of the same type.

Interesting and profitable experiments have been made, however, with certain bacteria of the harmless or beneficial kind, and the latest of these

relates to improvements in the manufacture of butter. It is only fair that the good bacteria should not be overlooked and that publicity should be given to the accumulated evidence concerning the usefulness of the minute organism which Prof. Conn calls *Bacillus No. 41*. Wholesome milk and cream contain harmless bacteria in immense numbers. Tests recently made in Abilene, Conn., showed that certain samples of milk taken from the cow in the evening contained on the following morning 8,500,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, or about 8,000,000,000 per quart. Samples of freshly made butter were found to contain from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 per grain. In ripened cream bacteria are present in enormous numbers, the growth of them and their life processes exerting an important influence in causing the changes which lead to the production of butter. The purpose of Prof. Conn's experiments was to select the specific bacterium which could be used with the best effect by butter-makers, and after a long investigation he ascertained that one which he called *No. 41* was exceptionally useful not only in ripening cream but also in improving the quality of the butter produced.

An official report recently published gives a history of the experiments and shows what the results have been. Cream was first inoculated with pure cultures of this *Bacillus No. 41* in one of the Connecticut creameries more than two years ago. Since that time the method has been employed in more than sixty creameries in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and other states. All of these with one exception, where the failure was due to lack of care and cleanliness—report a decided improvement of the quality of the butter made from inoculated cream. The government's "Experimental Station Record," published a few weeks ago, quoted the following from a report as to the value of the discovery: "So uniform have been the results of the use of this organism that it must now be regarded as beyond the reach of experimentation, and *Bacillus No. 41* takes its rank as a species of organism the artificial use of which in the ripening of cream will produce a striking improvement in the flavor of the butter." The function of this bacterium appears to be not to "sour" the cream—that change is caused by other similar organisms which manufacture an acid, and which have been the subjects of experiment—but to add a delicate aroma and flavor. We suppose that the organism in question is one of a considerable number which are usually present in cream, and that the inoculation of cream with cultures of it intensifies the influence which it ordinarily exerts in association with other bacteria.—*N. Y. Times*, June 17.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The American ministers at Buenos Aires and Montevideo, with their families, left Buenos Aires for Asuncion, Paraguay, on the 17th inst.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th inst. announces the sudden death of Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla, who resumed the portfolio of minister of interior on the 22nd on account of ill health.

—The chief of staff Gen. Capdevilla has recently inspected the fortification construction on Martin Garcia. The fortifications of this island is, we understand, a violation of treaties with Brazil and Uruguay.

—Epidemics of small-pox are raging at Gualeguayachi, Chivilcoy and other places in Argentina. A little disinfection to annoy and fleece travellers is enforced, and this comprises all that is done to suppress it.

—The taxes on land and house properly seem to lie on the rise in all the provinces. There is a current everywhere in legislative circles impelling the legislators to add annually to the taxes. In Santa Fe we see a union of property owners protesting against a proposed increase. In Mendoza a new valuation has just been ordered, tending also to raise the taxes. Owners of cattle protest, but it is useless. With the yearly increase of expenses the provincial governments will have to devise an increase of revenue and one of the most harmless is the tax on land and houses. The owners of these generally manage to reimburse themselves by increasing their rents and if they have a little less income they only suffer what everyone else has to suffer.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The vendors of Mendoza are horrified at the proposal of the minister of government to pull up yearly a portion of their fine Carolina poplars, which were always such a beautiful ornament to their streets. The object is to allow greater circulation of light and air among the streets and houses. It seems to be a suggestion of Doctor Coni; yet we doubt whether this is necessary from a hygienic point of view. The poplars can be of no great damage in winter time, as they are then without leaves, whereas they are of the greatest utility in summer by the shade they afford. The minister proposes to leave only one avenue with these trees, the calle San Martin, and in the rest he proposes to plant slow-growing pines instead. But in the end the pines may become as troublesome to the doctors as the poplars.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Economist of London reports the sale of a lot of white Argentine sugar at the rate of £12 to 13 shillings per ton. This worked out gives the wholesale price obtained at one and 1/2 pence per pound. At the present rate of the gold premium this amount will realise about thirteen cents per kilo. Here is a fine example of the manner in which the sugar syndicate are operating. The price of a similar grade of sugar in this city is from 54 to 60 cents per kilo. The sum realised by the syndicate presents a loss, as from the amount obtained, freight, loss in weight, and charges have to be deducted. Consignees are needless.—*Times*, Buenos Aires. You don't understand, neighbor; this is a prime illustration of the latest and best method of protecting national industries. Now we have a bounty on top of it, and provide a subsidy to a national steamship line for carrying the stuff away—all of which is to come out of the consumer's pocket—and you have the scheme in all its perfection!

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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THE increasing frequency of suicide lately should be promptly met by a general and vigorous condemnation by every organ of public opinion. There is unhappily a widespread tendency to make a celebrity, or a hero of the suicide. All the particulars of the incident, especially if it is the result of some romance, are given in the papers, and the "courage" of the suicide is made to stand out in the strongest light. It is simply a theatrical exit from a life which bears heavily on the majority, and it is therefore made familiar and attractive for the many who have any inclination that way. Not long since one of the leading journals of this city even commended the spirit and courage of a passionate unreflective boy who committed suicide after having committed a crime, and for the simple reason that he could not submit to the disgrace of arrest. Numerous other cases arise from losses in business, inability to find employment, or difficulty in maintaining a desired social position, and for these also the newspaper has much too often a word of excuse or praise. All this, we submit, is mischievous and wrong. In the great majority of cases, the suicide is either a contemptible coward, or a no less contemptible egotist who barters his life for a transient notoriety. For the man who takes his life simply because he has no work, or can not support his family, or can not maintain a certain social position, cowardice is really too mild a characterization. The world is wide and there is work in it for every determined man, woman and child, who may not be handicapped by physical incapacity. Greater cowardice can not be found than that of the man who takes his life because he can not support himself, and nothing meaner and more cowardly could possibly be found than the suicide of a man who can not support wife and children, or other dependent ones. If there is punishment after death, such a miscreant should receive the worst of it, for he abandons those weaker than himself to the hardships and distresses of a life which he does not care to face himself. There is nothing noble, nor even excusable in such an act. It is selfish, cowardly and ignoble to the last degree. No man worthy of the name would ever think of such a thing as long as he possessed health, hands and intelligence. As for the romantic suicides, they are equally cowardly and infinitely silly. It is difficult to imagine a man or woman doing such a thing while in the possession of a healthy mind and an average amount of intelligence. There may be rare cases where self destruction is unselfish and defensible, but they are very rare indeed. The great majority of us have our duties and our obligations very plainly marked out before us, and we have no possible excuse for shirking. And most certainly we have no warrant to find excuses for others.

THE debates last week on the "tribunal of accounts" ought to have elicited a fuller discussion of that most important of all administrative questions—the need of an effective check on expenditures. If we correctly understand the original reason why the tribunal of accounts was created, it was for this express purpose, to serve as a board of audit to prevent unauthorized expenditures. If not, then it

has no reason for existence and is maintained merely for sinecures. If it is designed as such a board of audit, then the claim of certain deputies that it should not oppose the government, or that it should be in the government's confidence, is worse than absurd. Such a tribunal would be worse than useless. If the tribunal is designed to verify all accounts, then it must have the power not only to approve those authorized, but also to reject those unauthorized. The one faculty implies the existence of the other, and both together imply independence of action and authority. A tribunal which can not throw out an illegal account would be supremely ridiculous. Instead of reducing the tribunal of accounts to so contemptible a rôle as that of executing the orders of the President and his cabinet, congress should undertake to extend and strengthen its powers, and to expressly forbid all administrative officials from spending the public funds without an express authorization. In the United States, which the Brazilian republicans pretend to copy, these restrictions are unequivocal. Not only is the government forbidden to pay out public money without an express appropriation, but the auditors in the treasury department have the authority to pass upon the legality of claims under an appropriation and to reject those which are not in order. The recent refusal of an auditor to pay subsidies to the sugar planters, even under a congressional appropriation, on the ground of unconstitutionality, is an extreme example. What Brazil most needs just now are restrictions upon congress and the executive in the matter of expenditures, and the first of these should be an explicit prohibition on spending money without a definite appropriation. The general authorization to open credits for unforeseen and extraordinary purposes should be suppressed, for it has been the source of innumerable abuses. The President is constantly opening special and extraordinary credits, even when congress is in session, and is thus largely augmenting the expenditures outside the budget. It is contrary to the simplest, common-sense rules of administration that such practices should continue. In the first place, congress should do its proper work thoroughly and provide funds for all legitimate purposes, and then, in the second place, the executive should see that the funds provided are expended properly—and nothing more. The exercise of discretionary powers, on either side, is demoralizing and unsound in every particular, and to effectively restrict it we need the independent checks which are supplied by the supreme court and tribunal of accounts.

OUR American visitors will permit us to observe that they belong to a race which has achieved some of the most remarkable commercial and colonizing triumphs of which we have any record. English colonies and English commercial enterprise are to be found in every part of the world. These have been the principal civilizing influences of the present century, and their results are to be found not only in the development of new countries, but to a great extent also among the older nations of the world. India, Australia, South Africa and other possessions of the British crown are not the only witnesses of the genius of the English race in colonization and administration, for the United States is a most conspicuous example among the younger nations, and Egypt among the older. For all practical purposes, the United States must be considered an integral part of the progress and triumphs of the English race, and an exponent of English ideas, and we are to-day witnessing the extension of those same civilizing influences to Mexico through American channels. Although the United States is an independent nation, the race instinct is the same and will continue to work out the same results. It will be advantageous, therefore, to call the attention of our visitors to the circumstance that the triumphs of English commerce thus far have been derived chiefly from individual initiative, enterprise and perseverance. The government may have aided and encouraged in various ways, and may have been always solicitous in protecting commercial ventures, but the fact still remains that the initiative has almost invariably been with the private individual. He has embarked his capital, risked his life and devoted time, intellect and strength to the furtherance of his ventures, even far beyond the limits within which his own country could effec-

tively accord protection, and the result has been and still is that his is the controlling influence everywhere. The lesson to be drawn from this is clear. If the Americans wish to extend their commercial influence as a nation, they should continue to employ the same methods and ideas which have won so remarkable a success for the race to which they belong. They should not depend on reciprocity treaties, nor on national steamship lines, nor on banks, nor on subsidies, nor on any other special or exclusive favor. They should simply enter the field as merchants with the purpose of risking their money and working for the objects in view. Half a century ago there were a number of prominent enterprising American houses on this coast and American goods were found everywhere. More than that, the American flag was seen in every port, for the American merchant marine was then among the foremost. Now we have an occasional "drummer" who solicits orders for goods to be delivered three, four or even six months hence, and a few commission houses without capital and selling principally from samples. And, owing to the interference of mischievous legislation, the American flag has almost disappeared in the carrying trade. Within the last few years we have known many cases where Americans have proposed to open business houses here and have made large promises of what they intended to do, but they have invariably succumbed under the import duties levied on their first consignment of samples and merchandise. In several cases we have known them to sacrifice the goods in order to pay the duties levied on them. This, we submit, is not serious business; it is not in accordance with the traditions of the English race. If the Americans want a fair share of this South American trade, they must make a business-like effort to gain it, and then to hold it. They must establish their own houses and risk capital and personal effort in the quest. If the trade is worth having, it is surely worth their personal superintendence. In this city to-day, nearly all the American manufacturers and merchants who are competing for a share in this trade, are represented by foreign agents. It may be that such agents accomplish just as much, perhaps more, as would Americans themselves, but it illustrates, however, exactly how they are trying to do the work. They want the business, or its profits, but they are using neither capital nor personal effort to gain it. All this is entirely wrong, and we shall be glad to have our visitors consider our reasons for it. We are confident that American manufacturers and merchants can gain a large and profitable share in this trade, but to do so they must work for it in a legitimate and intelligent way. As we have said, they have no need of subsidized steamship lines, nor banks, nor reciprocity treaties, nor political favors of any description. They need to use nothing more than their own brains, hands and capital.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 20.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladário criticised the conduct of the government which had left unannounced a telegram showing that Col. Moreira Cesar by order of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had committed military murders in the state of Santa Catharina, and which yet, at the same time, had used its official influence to obtain an authentic copy of a telegram in which Senator Vicente Machado had asked for a diplomatic position. He desired, he said, to give the government an opportunity to vindicate the memory of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and the honor of Col. Moreira Cesar. He accordingly moved to request the government to inquire into the historical value of the telegram relating to those murders. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the motion asserting that the telegram is a forgery. And even if it were not, he added, he would oppose the motion since congress had approved of all the acts committed by Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his agents during the existence of martial law. Senator Moraes Barros also opposed the motion and censured Barão do Ladário for making use of a document which had evidently been obtained by surreptitious and criminal means from Marshal Floriano Peixoto's archives. He maintained that the minister of foreign affairs had done right in obtaining an authentic copy of Senator Vicente Machado's telegram, since the first copy, which the speaker himself had caused to be published, had been declared by the senator for Paraná to be apocryphal. Senator Vicente Machado took the floor and once more declared that he had never sent such a telegram. He asserted that in attacking him the government attacked the whole senate. He accused the government of being arrogant with the weak and servile and cringing with the strong. This government, he said, treats congress with contempt, but hastens to adopt the motions of the military club. Barão do Ladário's motion was rejected. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the bill for regulating the formalities of civil marriage.

—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Pedro Moacyr read the telegram, published in our last issue, from the executive committee of the liberal party of Rio Grande. Taking this as his text, he described the situation in Rio Grande. He claimed that the organization of the new party would greatly benefit that state, governing a peaceful and a peaceful struggle. His party, he had no hesitation in saying, would welcome the cooperation of the federalists and their leader, Councillor Silveira Martins, whose great talent, learning, capacity and service rendered him an honor to any party which is so fortunate as to secure his assistance. Nor can the capitalists, he asserted, reproach the liberals for their attitude in this matter, since they themselves are doing everything in their power to induce the federalists into their ranks. He was repeatedly interrupted by the capitalistic deputies, two of whom afterwards took the floor and answered him. Deputy Augusto Montenegro spoke on the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill fixing the date for holding the general congress—local elections and a deficient appropriation of 186,407\$ 680 for the department of justice and in civil. It also voted several private bills and concurred in the senate's amendments to the bill granting compensation to the shippers of the *Centaurus* and *Celina* and making a deficiency appropriation for the war department. The special appropriation of 26,000\$ for paying Paulo Roberto & Co. was voted in 2nd discussion and the bill for altering the regulations of the navy-yard in first discussion.

JULY 21.—*Senate*.—Senator Gomes de Castro spoke on the bill regulating the formalities of civil marriage. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Paulo Roberto introduced a bill signed by himself and 38 others for a tax of 20\$000 a head on foreign beef cattle and 15\$000 a head on foreign hogs weighing 30 or more kilos, besides 5% ad valorem for labor fees at the custom-house. Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque spoke on the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts. He accused the members of the tribunal of being actuated by political motives and of placing obstacles in the way of the government. In his opinion the tribunal should be composed of members enjoying the government's confidence and should not be informed of expenses of a political or diplomatic character. Deputy Luiz Domingues pointed out the ability of the tribunal of accounts in exercising restraint on the abuses of the government. Deputy Luiz Dózi spoke against the bill, which he said, gives so much power to the tribunal of accounts as to make it a fourth branch of the government.

JULY 22.—*Senate*.—Senators Otárcia and Barão do Ladário offered amendments to the navy bill. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Geminiano Brazil and others introduced a bill for suspending the collection of the tobacco tax and the tax on alcoholic liquors until congress shall have decided whether these taxes are to be maintained, or not. Deputy Serzedelo spoke in favor of substituting accounts of expenses to the previous examination of the tribunal of accounts. He was answered by Deputy Alcindo Guanabara, who said that the faculty of previous examination is not in harmony with the presidential system of government. The chamber voted a motion offered by Deputy Thimae Cavalcanti to ask for information in regard to the number of persons in the naval service of the country.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Carlos Gomes has telegraphed that he will visit São Paulo in November.

—In São Paulo the state law granting a pension to Carlos Gomes and his children was promulgated on the 25th inst.

—The senatorial elections in São Paulo, as was foreseen, have resulted in the choice of Ex-Gov. Bernardino de Campos, without opposition.

—The cold in São Paulo during the early part of last week is said to have been exceptionally severe, the temperature falling to 3° Cent. (37.4° Fahr).

—According to official statistics there were in the jail at Ouri Preto on the 31st of last December 134 convicts, of whom 102 were males and 32 females.

—During the first fortnight in July there were 346 deaths in the city of Pernambuco. Of the persons who died 331 were Brazilians and 15 foreigners.

—An official telegram from the commander of the 15th military district says that four of the persons illegally enlisted in the army in Santa Catharina have been discharged.

—It is said that ex-Governor Eduardo Ribeiro, when he took charge of the government of the state of Amazonas, was penniless and that he now has a fortune of over 300,000\$000.

—A telegram from Asuncion, Paraguay, of yesterday's date says that the Indians in Matto Grosso have attacked and wounded eleven laborers.

—It is stated that Carlos Gomes has derived a great benefit from the use of a prescription found in an old number of a newspaper published at Uberaba in the state of Minas Geraes. Stramontion is said to be the basis of this prescription.

—There are again disturbances in Paraná and Santa Catharina on account of the homesteady note. Several bridges built by the government at Santa Catharina have been destroyed by citizens of Paraná, which has excited much indignation in the former state.

—On the 23rd inst. José Antonio dos Santos was condemned to three years imprisonment and 20 per cent fine, in Santos, for picking the pocket of José Schindler of the sum of 15,033\$. It looks like a mild penalty surely for such a robbery! And how about the fine? Will it be taken from the money stolen, or will José have to work it out?

—In the streets of Maranhão there have recently been several fights between soldiers and policemen. On the 20th inst. a soldier of the 5th battalion was killed in one of these fights and on the following day a police station was attacked by soldiers who wounded two policemen.

—A horrible murder was discovered in São Paulo on the night of the 25th, a lady named Lú. Nardes de Carvalho being found dead in a house where she was residing. She had been killed by blows on the head, but the crime is enveloped in mystery because no robbery was committed. No trace of the criminal has been found.

—The following, dated the 21st, is a sample of the telegraphic news sent up country: "The minister of foreign affairs, Sr. Carlos de Carvalho, after having a long interview with Sr. Camello Lampré, chargé d'affaires of Portugal, remained in his office writing. The Triunfal question is considered completely terminated."

—There were two assassinations in or near Santos on the 10th. Another assassination occurred near Mucio early in the week, caused by a dispute over the beggarly sum of 13\$. At Tan had the bodies of Antônio Patti and his wife were found in a mass together, the latter murdered, the former a suicide. The husband was seeking a divorce, and apparently resolved to settle the difficulty in a short way.

—It is now announced that yellow-fever has greatly diminished at Araraquá, São Paulo, and that the epidemic will soon be at an end. As this is the second or third epidemic occurring there and as every new arrival runs the risk of catching the disease, we may consider this hopeful prognosis as a matter of great uncertainty. Until the town is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, there can be no certainty that the plague is over.

—There is a rumor that a revolution has broken out in Matto Grosso. The news is brought by the steamer *Uru*, which arrived at Asuncion from Concepcion. The report is not altogether certain as it comes rather behind time and in a mysterious manner. At any rate the military chief of Villa Vista has asked for reinforcements from Asuncion in order to be able to maintain order in case the Brazilian rebels intended to cause disturbance in Paraguayan territory.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—There was a strike on the Lapa plantation, near Rio das Pedras, São Paulo, on the 20th, the colonists declining to continue picking coffee at 1\$200 the square. The proprietor refused to accede to their demands and sent to the neighboring station for policemen. The laborers, on arrival, ordered the strikers to go to work, or leave the plantation in 48 hours. A part of them yielded, and the balance left the place. The labor question seems to be creating trouble throughout the entire coffee district.

—Five prisoners escaped from the Santos jail on the morning of the 24th, including a notorious thief called "Zezinho" who had only just been sentenced to three years imprisonment. He is the first prisoner sentenced during the present session of the jury, although three assassins have been on trial. The fugitives escaped in the road, let themselves down with sheets and then scaled the wall. The sentinel inside was found sound asleep. The escape was discovered at 4 a. m., but the police authorities were not advised until 6 o'clock. The whole affair looks premeditated, to say the least.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A trial trip of the electric train on the Santa Theresa tramway was made yesterday as far as the Vista Alegre hotel. It is said that the trial was a success.

—It is said the night express between this city and São Paulo will be resumed this week. Will only one train a week be run, as before, or will the Central try to do the service properly?

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year in Caramuru do Araxá, Minas Geraes, is estimated at 30,000 arrobas.

—Coffee is being planted in the municipality of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, and is said to do well there.

—Coffee *grãos* whose official value is 137 1/2 cts per kilo were selling on Friday and Saturday at the rate of 72 cts per kilo.

—The Santos commercial association estimates the 1895-97 coffee crop of São Paulo at 5,000,000 bags. The 1895-96 crop was estimated at 3,000,000 in 3,200,000 bags.

—A *lâmina* correspondent of the *Comercio de São Paulo* says that the frost and cold weather of the past week did considerable damage to the coffee plantations in that vicinity. The writer says that the crop this year will be much less than anticipated and that next year's crop will also be small. He says the planters are greatly dissatisfied because of this and because of the prices ruling at Santos.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President has vetoed the bill voted by congress on public lands.

—Between now and the end of the month some 4,700 immigrants are expected to arrive here from Europe.

—Frank Brown, the prince of the South American sawdust ring, is expected here about the beginning of next month.

—The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session during the past week at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes.

[illegible]

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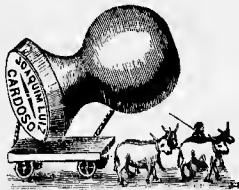
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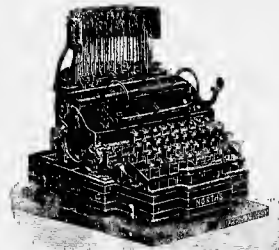
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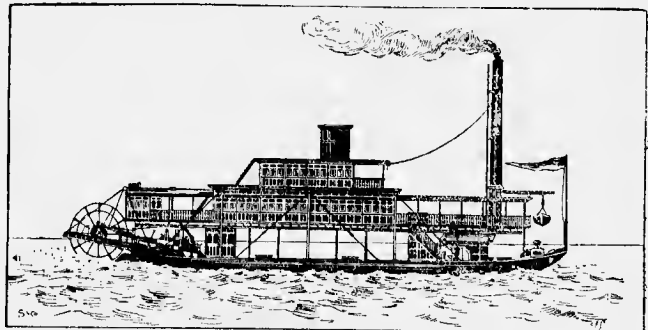
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